2010 FEB -5 PM 3: 19 Larry A. Hammond, 004049 Anne M. Chapman, 025965 2 JEANNE, HICKS, CLERK OSBORN MALEDON, P.A. 2929 N. Central Avenue, 21st Floor 3 Heather Figueroa Phoenix, Arizona 85012-2793 4 (602) 640-9000 lhammond@omlaw.com 5 achapman@omlaw.com 6 John M. Sears, 005617 7 P.O. Box 4080 Prescott, Arizona 86302 8 (928) 778-5208 9 John.Sears@azbar.org 10 Attorneys for Defendant 11 IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA 12 IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF YAVAPAI 13 STATE OF ARIZONA, No. P1300CR20081339 14 Plaintiff, Div. 6 15 16 VS. MOTION TO PRECLUDE LATE DISCLOSED EVIDENCE, 17 STEVEN CARROLL DEMOCKER. WITNESSES AND EXPERTS AND TO DISMISS THE DEATH 18 PENALTY AS A SANCTION Defendant. 19 UNDER ARIZONA RULE OF **CRIMINAL PROCEDURE 15.7** 20 21 (Oral Argument Requested) 22 **MOTION** 23 24 Mr. DeMocker, by and through counsel, hereby respectfully requests that the 25 Court preclude the State from offering late disclosed witnesses, experts and evidence at 26 trial and that the Court dismiss the death penalty notice as a sanction for the State's 27

repeated and continuing violations of Rule 15.1 and this Court's prior orders. This motion is based on the due process clause, the Eighth Amendment and Arizona counterparts, Arizona Rules of Evidence, Arizona Rules of Criminal Procedure and the following Memorandum of Points and Authorities.

MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

Rule 15.1 requires the State to make an initial disclosure at the time of arraignment or preliminary hearing. Thereafter, the State is required to disclose its witnesses, statements of the defendant, original and supplemental reports, experts and the results of expert examinations, list of documents, papers, etc. that the prosecutor intends to use at trial, a list of prior acts the State intends to use under Rule 404(b), mitigating or exculpatory materials, and other information 30 days after arraignment. Further disclosure requirements apply in a capital case, to be made by the State no later than 30 days after filing a notice to seek the death penalty.

I. HISTORY OF THE STATE'S FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH RULE 15.1 AND THIS COURT'S ORDERS REGARDING DISCLOSURE.

Mr. DeMocker was arrested on October 23, 2008. On May 12, 2009 this Court issued a Minute Entry Order requiring the State to provide the defense with disclosure pursuant to Rule 15.1 by June 22, 2009. On June 3, 2009 the Court issued another Minute Entry Order clarifying that the State's disclosure was due on June 22, 2009. The Court cited *State v Newell (Milagro)*, 221 Ariz. 112, 210 P.3d 1283 (1 CA-SA 09-0052, Court of Appeals filed June 2, 2009). This was an extension of the deadlines provided for in Arizona Rule of Criminal Procedure 15.1 which set a disclosure date of thirty days after arraignment. As the Court in *Newell* noted, Rule 15.1 "establishes the

¹ Mr. DeMocker was last arraigned on an second indictment on February 10, 2009.

minimum requirements for discovery." *Id.* The State did not comply with this Court's orders requiring disclosure.

When this deadline was ignored by the State, the defense requested that the Court set a date for disclosure for evidence to be relied on during the evidentiary hearing on the defense Motion to Dismiss the Death Notice for Lack of Probable Cause (*Chronis* hearing). At the defense's request, the Court set the date for the State's disclosure for the *Chronis* hearing for October 2, 2009. Yet again, the State ignored this Court's Order.

Counsel has repeatedly raised the issue of the State's failure to comply with Rule 15.1 with both the State and the Court seeking to resolve the issues of late and ongoing disclosure. ² Counsel raised these issues with the Court in the December 7, 2009 Motion in Limine to Preclude the Use of Evidence Disclosed in Violation of Arizona Rule of Criminal Procedure 15.1 and this Court's Orders. That motion is incorporated by reference herein. The motion detailed how the State continued to disclose almost 14,000 pages since the June 22, 2009 court ordered disclosure deadline. This late disclosure includes thousands of pages of bank documents and financial records taken from the victim's home in July of 2008 but not disclosed until, in some cases, 15 months after the seizure. The motion also explained that documents are produced by the State multiple times, often without Bates numbers. And for many documents there is no way to match the evidence item number with the Bates numbered documents that refer to that item.

On January 11, 2010 the defense, in a further attempt to receive evidence to which it is entitled to under Rule 15.1, filed a Motion to Compel the State to Respond. That motion detailed the numerous ignored letters of counsel seeking criminal histories

² The State also failed to timely notice its intent to seek the death penalty and list of aggravating factors pursuant to Rule 15.1. This Court has excused the State's prior failures in its ruling denying Defendant's Motion to Strike Death Notice based on its failure to timely file the notice and aggravating factors.

of witnesses, cell phone data and expert access, 15.1 compliance regarding experts, indexing systems information, identification of defendant's statements, reports regarding witnesses, DPS disclosure, Sorenson disclosure, and Yavapai County Sheriff's Office supplemental reports.

II. STATUS OF THE STATE'S FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THE COURT'S ORDERS REGARDING DISCLOSURE.

On January 22, 2010 the Court ordered the State to make the following disclosures to the defense by January 29: the criminal history of witnesses, compliance with Rule 15.1 disclosure regarding experts, identifying what searching has been done on what databases, specific DPS disclosure, and information regarding further testing of the 14 items. Although some of these items were provided in disclosure that was received from the State on February 1, 2010, the State has still not fully complied with several of this Court's orders.

A. DPS Disclosure

Although the defense has been requesting DPS protocols and audits in writing since August of 2009, these were not produced until February, 2010. The defense filed a motion to compel this information on October 6, 2009. DPS has produced literally hundreds of reports but has, until ordered by the Court to do so, failed to disclose these audits and protocols. Now with three months left before trial, the State has finally disclosed over 300 pages of DPS protocols and audit information. The defense requested this information early and often because it is essential to analyzing DPS reports and evaluating the results of DPS examinations. The failure of DPS and the

State provide this information until three months before trial has prejudiced Mr.

DeMocker's ability to review this information and the ability of defense experts to properly consider it in advance of trial.

Additionally, several DPS items that the Court ordered disclosed have still not been disclosed. The defense has been requesting DPS Corrective Action Logs since August of 2009. According to the DNA Advisory Board of Quality Assurance Standards for Forensic DNA Testing Laboratories, Standard 14, forensic DNA laboratories must "follow procedures for corrective action whenever proficiency testing discrepancies and/or casework errors are detected" and "shall maintain documentation for the corrective action." This Court ordered the State to disclose this information by January 29, 2010. It has not been disclosed. Instead, the State disclosed an "Extraneous DNA Investigation Log." The Corrective Action Log and Extraneous DNA Investigation Log are two different documents. After months of defense requests and even in the face of the Court's order requiring disclosure, DPS and the State have failed to comply.

Secondly, the Court ordered the State to disclose the STR Frequency Tables relied on by DPS for reports dated June 1 and June 11, 2009. The State has refused to comply with this request claiming that this information is "part of the CODIS database and belongs to the FBI." These tables are relied on in reaching the conclusions drawn in the referenced reports and are critical to an independent examination of the results. Further, the STR Frequency Tables relied on by DPS in other testing has previously been

disclosed. (2935). Accordingly, there is no reason to believe that these documents which were previously provided suddenly now "belong to the FBI."

The State's repeated failures to respond to defense requests and the Court's orders regarding DPS disclosure has prejudiced Mr. DeMocker's ability to review and analyze the hundreds of DPS reports, prepare defense experts and otherwise prepare for trial.

The Court should prohibit DPS employees from testifying based on these repeated failures.

B. Cell Phones

The defense motion to compel noted that the State had been provided data regarding cell phone and tower information that was not yet disclosed to the defense. During a hearing on this motion, the State represented to the Court and counsel that all information in the State's possession had already been disclosed. In fact, the latest disclosure includes reports of a November, 2009 communication regarding cell tower information. This information was disclosed to the defense for the first time on February 1, 2010. (17781). This kind of information is critical to the defense investigation and preparation for trial as it relates to Mr. Knapp's location during the murder. The defense has been requesting this information for months with no response from the State.

The State was ordered to comply with the defense request to transfer cell phones to the defense expert. On Friday, January 29, the State gave three cell phones to Mr.

Hammond in Court. The State did not inquire which cell phones were requested and provided no chain of custody for the items disclosed.

C. 15.1 Disclosure Regarding Experts

The Court ordered the State to disclose lists of what documents were relied on by which experts in compliance with Rule 15.1. The State did not comply with this Court's order or Rule 15.1.

1. Mr. Echols

In November, 2009, the Court ordered the State to disclose to the defense a list of what materials and documents Mr. Echols relied on "as soon as possible". In December, the State disclosed a list of document descriptions of what Mr. Echols relied on but did not provide the Bates numbers of those documents. On January 14, 2010, the Court ordered the State to provide either a list of Bates labeled documents or newly Bates labeled documents that were relied on by Mr. Echols "by the end of the week."

On January 22, 2010, the Court again specifically ordered the items Mr. Echols relied on in reaching the conclusions in his report and testimony to be identified to the defense by January 29, 2010. The Court also noted that information not relied on in Mr. Echol's report or hearing testimony, but anticipated to be relied on for trial, could be disclosed no later than February 12. The Court noted that a list of documents was not a sufficient disclosure.

On January 22, 2010, the State provided 300 pages of previously produced documents with new Bates numbers. However the State also disclosed an additional list

of documents relied on by Mr. Echols with no Bates numbers, including identifiers such as "emails obtained by DPS Computer Forensics Lab." The disclosure also noted that the Bates numbers for these documents would be provided in 30 days, in disregard of the Court's prior order. The labels, e.g. "emails obtained by DPS Computer Forensics Lab," are meaningless to the defense. The DPS Forensics Lab has several computers, flash drives, CDs and harddrives. The disclosures do not provide the defense with the notice required under Rule 15.1. On January 29, the State's "Response to Defendant's Discovery Requests" provided that the "information was provided in the State's 45th Supplemental Disclosure dated January 22, 2010." That disclosure included several pages listing document descriptions without Bates numbering or other detail sufficient for the defense to identify. The disclosure does not comply with what is now the Court's **third** order to properly disclose this information.

The State should be prohibited from offering testimony of Mr. Echols. The State has produced literally thousands of pages of financial information to the defense and claims that it is using this information as proof of motive and in support of an aggravating circumstance. The State has presented unfounded, unsupported testimony of Mr. Echols in hearings before this Court, and a written report that was replete with hyperbole and unsupported allegations. Against this background, the State has refused to comply with Rule 15.1 or this Court's orders which required the disclosure initially by operation of Rule 15.1 in June, 2009 and then specifically by order of the Court in November, 2009. Now, with three months to trial the defense is literally left to identify

the proverbial needle in a haystack. The Court should preclude Mr. Echols from testifying.

2. Other Experts

Similarly, the State has not provided Bates numbers or other sufficiently identifying information to be of any use to the defense in identifying materials that other experts relied on. For example, with respect to Ron Castle, a new, late-disclosed expert on "Computer/Personal Digital Assistant", the State lists "Blackberry information provided by UBS" as the information Mr. Castle relied upon. This is meaningless. With respect to another new, late-disclosed expert, Susan Kossler, the State lists "any and all contact between Defendant and Carol Kennedy including but not limited to email, text messages, and handwritten notes." Again, no Bates labels are provided and there is no way for the defense to know what documents are being relied on given the multiple harddrives, CDs and flashdrives disclosed. The purported Rule 15.1 disclosure for Kossler also includes the notation "Summary of Defendant's and Carol Kennedy's financial records, including but not limited to documents filed in P1300DO20070217, financial statements and income tax filing." This is another meaningless designation. These same descriptive language for Rule 15.1 disclosure purposes was made with respect to another just-disclosed expert, Dr. Steven Pitt.

In yet another failure to comply with Rule 15.1, the State has not identified which experts will be supporting which aggravators and which documents will be offered in support of which aggravator. This is explicitly required by Rule 15.1(b) and

(c). The State has never identified for any expert which aggravators that expert is supporting nor has the State identified which documents that each expert will be relying on in support of each aggravator.

The State's repeated and continuing failure to comply with Rule 15.1 even in the face of explicit Court orders require a sanction. Mr. DeMocker, on trial for his life, has just three months to prepare for trial. With newly disclosed experts and no idea from the tens of thousands of pages of disclosure which experts will rely on what documents in support of what theory, the prejudice from the State's refusal and delay cannot be overstated. It has interfered with the defense team's ability to review the State's experts, prepare for their testimony or even interview them. It has also prevented Mr. DeMocker from identifying and retaining his own experts in preparation for trial. The Court should exclude the State's experts based on these violations of the Rules of Criminal Procedure and this Court's orders, not to mention the principles of due process and the Eighth Amendment.

D. Indexing Systems

The Court ordered the State to identify in which DNA and fingerprint indexing systems the State had searched for unidentified biologic and latent print evidence by January 29. The defense motion to compel referred specifically to evidence items 603, 800, 801, 804, 803, 852, 507 and any other swabs and/or extracts created from these evidence item numbers. This information was requested as early as December 2, 2009.

1. Fingerprints

The State's response is "per Erin Daniels, DPS Criminologist, no unidentified latent prints have been discovered in this case." This is false. A DPS report at Bates number 334 indicates that "ridge detail of value was developed on item # 803" and was compared to Mr. DeMocker's print. This item is a light-bulb that was found unscrewed at the crime scene. Also, at Bates number 250, a DPS report signed by Erin Daniels, the person who is named in the State's response, indicated that the latent print was searched in AZAFIS on at least one occasion. Ridge detail of value was also developed on item 852 (see Bates number 307); another report from Erin Daniels indicates that this item was searched at least once in AZAFIS in August 2008.

The State has again failed to comply with the State's request, now pending for over two months and the Court's Order. This is important exculpatory evidence. The State's failure to comply and provide this information has interfered with the defense preparation for trial and leads the defense to wonder what, if anything, DPS is doing to follow-up on the exculpatory evidence from the crime scene.

2. *DNA*

Regarding the defense request about what indices the DNA evidence has been searched within, the State responds that searches are conducted on a weekly basis in SDIS and in CODIS. No documentation of these searches was disclosed. The defense specifically requested that the State provide documentation of the searches and results. Only one search of the State index done in August of 2008 has been documented, at Bates 2955-2956. Given the inaccuracies with respect to the latent print response and

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the importance of the exculpatory evidence, the State should be compelled to provide documentation of these searches regarding Item 603.

E. Defendant's Statements

The State responded to Mr. DeMocker's Motion to Compel by asserting that it intended to rely on over 2700 jail calls at trial. The Court ordered the State to identify the calls it intends to rely on by date and number or some other identifying feature of the call along with the information from the call that the State proposed to use. The State has not complied. In its "Response to Defendant's Discovery Requests" the State directs the defense to "the State's 46th Supplemental Disclosure" with regard to the defendant's statements. Instead of providing the date and number of the proposed call or any other identifying information from among the over 2700 calls or other statements, the State lists the following: any and all statements the Defendant made to: Charlotte DeMocker, Katherine DeMocker, Jacob Janusek, Renee Girard, Barbara O'Non, John Farmer, Katherine Dean Warnett, Elizabeth Minard, Cynthia Woodring, Jennifer Rydezewski, Jackie Wheeler, Laura Spira and Anna Young. This does not comply with Rule 15.1 or the Court's order. Additionally, the State has only now disclosed over 1,000 pages of summaries of these jail calls which were created in 2008 and 2009 (Bates 17805 and Disk 6163) but were not disclosed to the defense until February 2010.

The State should be precluded from relying on any statements other that the statements it has identified as being made by Mr. DeMocker to law enforcement on July

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2-3, October 23 2008 and July 21, 2009.³ These are the only statements that have been properly disclosed and all others should be precluded. The late disclosure of over 1,000 pages of summaries of these calls which have been available to the State starting in 2008 is an additional reason to preclude the State's reliance on this information. The cost and time involved to transcribe, review and the guess which of the transcripts the State will rely upon has been an impossible and unfair burden, particularly three months from a death penalty trial. The Court should prohibit the State from relying on any statements from jail calls at trial.

F. Forensic Testing

At a hearing on December 9, 2009 the Court ordered the State to provide the defense with notice of what testing remained to be done with respect to 14 items of evidence. In January, the Defense received a report from DPS regarding these items. On January 22, 2010 the Court again ordered the State to provide the defense with notice of what additional testing was to be conducted on which items by January 29. The State did not comply with this Order. Instead, the State reported only that item 518 and 505 will be "returned to the DPS Lab for additional testing, i.e. DNA and/or fingerprints." This response is completely meaningless and does not comply with either the spirit or the letter of the Court's prior rulings directing the State to disclose this information no later than January 29, 2010.

III. THE STATE'S CONTINUED AND REPEATED VIOLATIONS OF RULE 15.1 AND THIS COURT'S ORDERS FOR TIMELY

³ The July 21, 2009 conversation was a "free talk" that the State may also be precluded from relying on for that reason. However, the defense does not contend that the State's reliance on this statement should be precluded based on any untimely disclosure by the State.

DISCLOSURE OF WITNESSES, EXPERTS AND EVIDENCE SHOULD RESULT IN EXCLUSION.

In addition to its failure to comply with the requirements of Rule 15.1 and this Court's orders as outlined above, the State has engaged in a continued and consistent pattern of late disclosure to the defense. Counsel have been unable to meaningfully interview most of the State's witnesses and experts because disclosure is, even today, still incomplete and ongoing. The State has 141 people on its witness list in addition to 25 experts, five of whom were only just disclosed three months before the trial date. Counsel have also been unable to identify, interview and retain the necessary defense experts given the State's continued adding of new "experts" and late disclosure of reports and other evidence. This conduct is sanctionable under Rule 15.7 and the Court should at last sanction the State for its continued violations of the Rules and this Court's orders.

Rule 15.7 permits the Court to impose any sanction it finds appropriate where a party violates the disclosure required under Rule 15. See Ariz. R. Crim. P. 15.7(a). A trial court has broad discretion in fashioning a sanction and will not be found to have abused its discretion "unless no reasonable judge would have reached the same result under the circumstances." See State v. Armstrong, 208 Ariz. 345, 354, 93 P.3d 1061, 1070 (2004) (citing State v. Chapple, 135 Ariz. 281, 297 n. 18, 660 P.2d 1208, 1224 n. 18 (1983)). The trial court must take into account, in determining the appropriate sanction, "the significance of the information not timely disclosed, the impact of the sanction on the party and the victim, and the stage of the proceedings at which the disclosure is ultimately made." Ariz. R.Crim. P. 15.7(a). The Rule specifically contemplates exclusion use of evidence as a sanction. Id. (a)(1). The court "must order disclosure and impose sanctions unless it finds that the failure to disclose was harmless, or could not have been disclosed earlier even with due diligence and the information

was disclosed immediately upon discovery." *See State v Newell (Milagro)*, 221 Ariz. 112, 210 P.3d 1283 (1 CA-SA 09-0052, Court of Appeals filed June 2, 2009).

A. Late-Disclosed and Previously Removed Witnesses Should be Excluded by the Court

On November 17, 2009 the Court ordered the State to cull down its witness list to identify who the State is likely to call and trial and who they are not likely to call. At that time there were over 230 witnesses identified on the State's list. The Court ordered the State to complete this process by November 25, 2009 to facilitate defense interviews. The defense received a witness list with handwritten markings identifying approximately 132 witnesses that the State said it was likely to call and wanted to be present for any defense interviews, as well as 17 experts. (Attached). The other witnesses had the notation "N" handwritten by their names.

On January 29, 2010, with just three months left before trial, the State has added six witnesses that it previously indicated it would not be calling – including an out-of-state witness that counsel specifically decided not to attempt to interview based on the State's prior representations when counsel was in the area where the witness lives. The State's new witness list also adds twelve previously non-disclosed witnesses and identifies 5 previously non-disclosed experts.⁴

The State should be prohibited from calling the six witnesses that it previously represented it would not call. This includes Debbie Hill, Paula Matthew, Dr. Bill Rubin, Deane Shank, Marjorie Powell, and Brandon Stafford. Counsel relied on the State's representations that it would not be calling these witnesses in planning and

⁴ After in limine hearings which specifically addressed the issues of expert testimony, on January 22, the State identified two new "experts" in Detective Steve Page and Detective Theresa Kennedy. Counsel have filed a separate motion regarding preclusion of these two late disclosed, unqualified witnesses.

conducting out-of-state interviews and in approaching these witnesses. Furthermore, the State indicated that it would not be offering any evidence regarding alleged HGH use by Defendant, and there is no reason for the disclosure of Dr. Rubin if not for this purpose. With only three months to trial, the State should be prohibited from calling these witnesses.

With respect to the twelve witnesses never previously disclosed to the defense, the State should likewise be prohibited from calling these witnesses. These witnesses include six people identified as being from the "back country search team", a person from dharmamatch.com, Richard Ach, Brian Fagan of the FBI, Gareth Richards from Outdoor ProLink, and Mark Day and Jonathan Lantz from La Sportiva. The State should be prohibited from calling these witnesses.

With respect to the six people identified as the "back country search team", the State did not disclose any documentation regarding any such entity until this February disclosure. The report of this search from July 6, 2008 was also just disclosed in February. (17954). As the Court knows, the parties have already litigated the issue of the searches behind the Bridle Path property through testimony of multiple detectives at several hearings. The information about the back country search team was known to the State when the search was conducted in July of 2008 and yet it was not disclosed. Delay of 15 months and disclosure three months before a death penalty trial is inexcusable and these witnesses should be excluded.

Likewise, Richard Ach was contacted by the State on September 24, 2009 (see Bates 10613) and yet his identity as a witness was not disclosed until now. Again, there is no excuse for the State to fail to disclose information that was in its possession for months and then to disclose it three months before trial.

Brian Fagan of the FBI was initially contacted by the State in April of 2009 (Bates 4918). Reports indicate that at that time the FBI data base regarding shoe prints

was discussed. Disclosure about Mr. Fagan was not made to the defense until February 1, 2010 and includes documents dating back to an October 2009 communication with Mr. Fagan and an FBI report regarding shoe prints that was not previously disclosed (Bates 17816). This information has been in the State's possession for months. During the months the State has had this information and failed to disclose it, the issues of the shoe print tracking and identification was actively litigated before this Court. The information was not disclosed to the defense even though there was motion in limine argument and testimony about the shoe print evidence. The State should not be permitted to introduce at trial this late disclosed information and experts. The holding back of this information and its eventual disclosure with only three months to trial severely prejudices Mr. DeMocker's ability to investigate, research and retain potential experts and prepare his defense.

The same is true with respect to newly disclosed witnesses Gareth Richards from Outdoor ProLink, and Mark Day and Jonathan Lantz from La Sportiva. These witnesses all came out of the State's undisclosed April – October 2009 contact with the FBI - information that the State previously had in its possession but failed to disclose. The State should not be permitted to call these witnesses at trial.

The State has failed to explain how its late disclosure is not harmful. Any suggestion to the contrary defies common sense. The defense is not able to review, evaluate and prepare a defense without full disclosure. Nor can the State reasonably dispute that it could have disclosed the evidence earlier with due diligence or, truthfully state that it was disclosed "immediately" upon discovery.

B. Late Disclosed Experts Should be Excluded

For the first time, three months before trial, the State has disclosed four new experts and a "rebuttal" expert. These experts should be excluded by this Court.

1. Commander Mascher should be excluded

The State has designated Commander Mascher from the Yavapai County
Sheriff's Office as a "tracking expert." Commander Mascher was previously disclosed
as a lay witness and the State did not identify Cmdr. Mascher in response to the defense
motion in limine that officers be prohibited from testifying as experts. In fact, at that
time the State represented that it did not intend to offer expert testimony from officers.
The State has not disclosed any resume or other information regarding Cmdr. Mascher's
training or expertise in "tracking" and should not be permitted, three months in advance
of trial, to disclose a new expert. The issue of tracking shoe prints has been litigated at
in limine hearings and the issue of undisclosed, unqualified officers was also litigated.
The State should be precluded from eliciting "expert" testimony from Cmdr. Mascher.
Counsel does not know if Cmdr. Mascher is so qualified because of the State's
continued lack of any disclosure on the subject, but the defense preserves that objection
pending subsequent late disclosure by the State. In any case, Cmdr. Mascher has been a
known lay witness to the State since 2008 and yet never designated as an expert.

2. Ron Castle should be excluded

Ron Castle is another late disclosed expert. He is identified as an expert in "computer/Personal Digital Examiner." The State has now disclosed *six* experts regarding computers. Mr. Castle should be precluded on that basis alone. Like most of the State's other experts, there is no resume or other indication or Mr. Castle's qualifications. The only disclosure about what Mr. Castle relied on, as required under Rule 15.1 and this Court's orders is "Blackberry by UBS." This is meaningless and prevents the defense from understanding or preparing for Mr. Castle's interview or proposed testimony. Mr. Castle should be precluded on this basis. Furthermore, it hardly seems necessary for an expert to testify if the only basis for any opinion is as outlined above. The State should be prohibited from calling Mr. Castle as an expert.

3. Eric Gilkerson should be excluded

Eric Gilkerson is yet another newly late disclosed expert. He is identified as an "Examiner." While the State's newly disclosed report omits the dates of its multiple earlier contacts with Mr. Gilkerson, it is clear that this contact was on or near the September 2009 contact with FBI agent Fagan (the newly identified lay witness above). The State sent images to Mr. Gilkerson in or near September of 2009 but did not disclose that the images had been sent or which images were sent until its February 2010 disclosure. Likewise the report from Mr. Gilkerson, dated October 22, 2009 was not disclosed until February 2010. The State has not disclosed any qualifications of Mr. Gilkerson. Testimony and in limine hearings on the issue of shoe prints was ongoing while the State possessed this evidence and did not disclose it. The State should be prohibited from offering Mr. Gilkerson as a witness.

4. Susan Kossler should be excluded

Susan Kossler is a fourth late disclosed expert. She is identified as a "Criminologist and Criminal Behavior Analyst." There is not a single piece of disclosure provided relating to Ms. Kossler. The list of documents Ms. Kossler relied on that is required under Rule 15.1 provides "any and all reports submitted by other experts" and "any and all contact between Defendant and Carol Kennedy." There are no reports or documentation of any contact between the State and Ms. Kossler. The defense, now three months before trial, has no idea what Ms. Kossler's qualifications are, what her proposed testimony relates to, what documents she relied on in reaching any conclusions, and what those conclusions might be. Furthermore, the Court excluded categories of information during the Rule 404(b) and in limine hearings that would presumably related to the proposed testimony of a "criminal behavior analyst" so her testimony is likely not permissible under the Court's rulings. With three months to trial this uncertainty is inexcusable. The State should be prohibited from calling Ms. Kossler as an expert under Rule 15.7.

5. Dr. Steven Pitt should be excluded

Finally, the State has disclosed Steven Pitt, a forensic psychiatrist, as a rebuttal expert "re: mitigation." The State has failed to identify what mitigation it expects Steven Pitt to rebut and has explicitly represented that it does not intend to offer any evidence on a variety of issues to which Pitt's testimony as a forensic psychiatrist would seemingly relate. The only disclosure provided by the State relating to Pitt is his C.V. There are no reports or documentation regarding any contact with Dr. Pitt. The purported Rule 15.1 disclosure relating to Dr. Pitt lists "any and all contact between Defendant and Carol Kennedy including but not limited to email, text messages, and handwritten notes," "any and all reports submitted by other experts," and a "summary of Defendant's and Carol Kennedy's financial records." This is meaningless to the defense. As noted above there are several computers, harddrives, flash drives and CDs that may contain communications. The State has not disclosed any "summary" of financial records that Dr. Pitt is supposedly relying on. The defense has no idea, particularly given the State's earlier representations during the in limine and 404(b) hearings, what it proposes that Dr. Pitt's testimony will relate to or rebut. The State should be prohibited from offering Dr. Pitt as an expert.

C. Late Disclosed Evidence Should Be Excluded.

The State's latest disclosure from February of 2010 includes evidence that has been in its possession for months, and in some cases, well over a year. For example, Bates 17343-17345 is a report from July of 2008. This report includes information about various searches of Mr. DeMocker, his residence and the surrounding area. The report was disclosed for the first time *a year and a half* after it was prepared. Bates 17349 is DPS a chain of custody document from May of 2009. The disclosure also includes an interview of a Mr. Coffman from September of 2009. The police report of that interview was also just now disclosed. Other reports important information

including a September 2009 contact about Jim Knapp's alleged suicide and October 2009 contact with the Kennedy family regarding depositions were just disclosed in February 2010. The February 2010 disclosure also includes a report from a November 2009 contact regarding cell phone and tower information that the defense has been requesting (Bates 17781), a report regarding a contact at Callaway from July of 2009 (Bates 17789), a report regarding contacts with expert Bill Kiviat from August of 2009 (Bates 17790), a report relating to a search of a public restroom septic tank from July 2008 (Bates 17954), and a report regarding the examination of cell phones that was complete in May of 2009. The disclosure also contains a report of a November 2008 contact with Carol Tidmarsh (Bates 17778, and reports of jail calls from September of 2009 (Bates 17791) as well as over 1000 pages of jail call summaries dating back to 2008 and 2009 (CD 6163).

1. Crime Scene Diagrams

The defense has been requesting that the State provide any diagrams and measurements of the crime scene since at least March of 2009. The State has repeatedly assured the defense that it had disclosed all such diagrams and measurements. For the first time in the February 2010 disclosure the defense learned this was not true. Measurements of the crime scene taken on July of 2008 (Bates 17849), diagrams of the crime scene (Bates 17850-51) and CAD drawings of the scene (CD 6157) were just disclosed for the first time. Requests for this information have been made repeatedly, including after Detective Brown testified in November. The State has always responded that no other diagrams exist. This information was specifically requested to assist defense experts.

2. Shoe Print Reports

For the first time, three months before trial, the State has disclosed reports and photographs regarding shoe print analysis from the crime scene. These reports indicate

that the State was in contact with these witnesses before October 2009. (Bates 17800). The State also just disclosed an October 2009 FBI report on shoe prints. (Bates 17816). Emails between these witnesses and detectives are referred to in these just disclosed reports but the dates of the emails are not included and the emails have not been disclosed. This information relates to shoe prints that were located behind the Kennedy home and includes photos of the soles of shoes that the report claims may match the prints. This issue has been litigated in prior hearings while the State was in possession of this evidence and did not disclosure it. The State should not be permitted to introduce any evidence regarding this shoe print evidence. The State had this evidence for months, while these issues were being briefed and litigated, and yet the State did not disclose the information. The prejudice from this late disclosure is that Mr. DeMocker is left, three months before a trial in which he is fighting for his life, to review, analyze and process the information, as well as to potentially identify and retain defense experts while the State sat on this evidence for months. The Court should exclude this evidence.

3. DPS Computer Forensic Reports

Finally, the State has now disclosed three CDs of DPS computer forensic examinations of ipods, flash drives, harddrives, CDs and DVDs. The volume of this disclosure with three months to trial when the State has possessed these items for eighteen months is a violation of Mr. DeMocker's due process and fair trial rights. The defense has been requesting this information for months and the State has refused to provide it. The State has interfered with Mr. DeMocker's ability to review and analyze these reports, research and possibly retain the appropriate experts and otherwise prepare for trial. The State has had this evidence for well over a year and failed to timely examine and disclose reports of these items. By holding this evidence and these examinations the State has prejudiced Mr. DeMocker's ability to prepare his defense.

IV. THE COURT SHOULD DISMISS THE DEATH PENALTY BASED ON THE CUMULATIVE EFFECT OF THE STATE'S FAILURES TO COMPLY WITH ITS ORDERS AND RULE 15.1.

Mr. DeMocker is on trial for his life. "[T]he penalty of death is qualitatively different from a sentence of imprisonment, however long. Death, in its finality, differs more from life imprisonment than a 100-year prison term differs from one of only a year or two." Woodson v. North Carolina, 428 U.S. 280, 305 (1976). As a result, the United States Constitution requires that "extraordinary measures [be taken] to insure that the [Accused] is afforded process that will guarantee, as much as is humanly possible, that [a sentence of death not be] imposed out of whim, passion, prejudice, or mistake." Caldwell v. Mississippi, 472 U.S. 320, 352 n.2 (1985) (quoting Eddings v. Oklahoma, 455 U.S. 104, 118 (1982) (O'Connor, J., concurring)). Indeed, "[t]ime and again the [Supreme] Court has condemned procedures in capital cases that might be completely acceptable in an ordinary case." Caspari v. Bolden, 510 U.S. 383, 393 (1994) (quoting Strickland v. Washington, 466 U.S. 668, 704-705 (1984) (Brennan, J., concurring in part and dissenting in part)). See also Kyles v. Whitley, 514 U.S. 419, 422 (1995) (noting that the Court's "duty to search for constitutional error with painstaking care is never more exacting than it is in a capital case.") (quoting Burger v. Kemp, 483 U.S. 776, 785 (1987)). This elevated level of due process applies both to the guilt and penalty phases of the case. Beck v. Alabama, 447 U.S. 625, 638 (1980).

The cumulative effect of the State's repeated and continuing violation of the Court's orders and of Rule 15.1 has infected the fundamental fairness of this potential trial. The Court should strike the death penalty based on the State's repeated violations. Such a sanction will ameloriate to some extent the prejudice the State's actions have imposed on Mr. DeMocker and are a direct and meaningful response to the State's violation of the Rules enacted to protect the orderly disclosure of information in a death penalty

1 case. Rule 15.7 accords the Court broad discretion to impose a sanction. Striking the 2 death penalty as a sanction for repeated violations of the Rules of Criminal Procedure 3 and Court orders is not a sanction that could possibly result in a finding of an abuse of 4 discretion. The Court should strike the death penalty notice in this case. 5 **CONCLUSION** 6 Defendant Steven DeMocker, by and through counsel, hereby requests that this 7 Court prohibit the State from offering testimony from the late disclosed witnesses or 8 experts and from introducing late disclosed evidence and strike the death penalty notice 9 filed by the State as a sanction. 10 DATED this 5th day of February, 2010. 12 By: 13 John M. Sears 14 P.O. Box 4080 Prescott, Arizona 86302 16 OSBORN MALEDON, P.A. Larry A. Hammond Anne M. Chapman 2929 N. Central Avenue, Suite 2100 18 Phoenix, Arizona 85012-2793 19 Attorneys for Defendant 20 ORIGINAL of the foregoing filed 22 this 5th day of February, 2010, with: 23 Jeanne Hicks 24 Clerk of the Court Yavapai County Superior Court 25

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